

21 James May M.D. Arabians No 293

admitted March 10th 1820 No. 4

Hamoptysis.

Reflecting on the anatomy of the organs of respiration, on the ramifications of their numerous blood vessels, the extreme tenderness of the parts concerned, and the many accidents to which they are liable, it becomes matter of wonder why hamorrhages from the lungs are not more frequent.

The causes of Hamoptysis are

- 1st Malconformation of the chest, derived either from our ancestors, or from disease.
- 2^{ndly} Suppressions of accustomed evacuations; as the Menstrual Hamorrhoidal &c.
- 3^{rdly} Disipation, 4^{thly} Sedentary habits, 5^{thly} Violent Catarrhs, 6^{thly} Repelled Eruptions, 7^{thly} Violent passions
- 8^{thly} Sudden growth about the age of puberty
- 9^{thly} Lifting heavy weights, or any great bodily exertion.

March 1st 1850

Hampton

History of the city of Hampton, in the county of York, New Hampshire, from the first settlement in 1623 to the present time. By James May, Esq. of the same county. Published by the author, at the office of the printer, in the city of New York, 1850.

10^{thly} Eternal violence, 11^{thly} Plethora and 12^{thly} From an abscess in the lungs, succeeding badly treated pneumonia, or from tubercles ---

The Proximate or exciting causes of this disease are 1st Sudden changes from heat to cold, and vice versa - 2nd a diminution in the weight of the atmosphere, as has been frequently and fully proved by men when ascending high mountains: 3rd Violent stimulating passions. 4th Exertions of the lungs as in laughing, singing, hallooing, or any violent exercise of the organs of respiration: 5th Cases of this disease are more frequently met with in the spring, than in any other season of the year; but that it is attributable to a rarefaction of the fluids of the system by heat, as has been supposed by some very respectable authors, is still a doubtful question,] which has been little attended to by those eminent men who have illumined the western world with their useful discoveries;

who have removed so many of the dark and
superstitious clouds, which from time immemorial
have enveloped the medical knowledge of despotic
Europe; who, from the hands of Empiricks and
old women, have rescued this noble science,
and held it up in all its magnificence as
worthy of the fairest of Columbia's sons; to
whom we look up for instructions necessary
to prepare us to profit by the experience
which we may hereafter daily receive.

I think it would be much more rational to
account for the hemorrhages taking place by
the sudden change of the weather, than by the
rarefaction of the blood; it being incontestably
proved, that the blood in whatever climate or
season, is of the same temperature. — allowing
it possible that the blood could be rarefied by
any external impression, would not ^{the blood vessels} ~~the pores~~
be ^{dilated} ~~dilated~~, in proportion as its density is
lessened? —

The first volume is a survey of the work and
 activities of the medical community in the
 early part of the century. It is a valuable
 record of the progress of medicine at that
 time. The second volume is a history of the
 medical profession in the United States. It
 is a well-written and interesting account of
 the growth and development of the medical
 profession in this country. The third volume
 is a history of the medical profession in
 Europe. It is a well-written and interesting
 account of the growth and development of
 the medical profession in that part of the
 world. The fourth volume is a history of the
 medical profession in Asia. It is a well-
 written and interesting account of the
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 profession in that part of the world. The
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 development of the medical profession in
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 American Republics. It is a well-written
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 development of the medical profession in
 that part of the world. The ninth volume
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 interesting account of the growth and
 development of the medical profession in
 that part of the world. The tenth volume
 is a history of the medical profession in
 the Cape of Good Hope. It is a well-
 written and interesting account of the
 growth and development of the medical
 profession in that part of the world.

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Hæmoptysis most frequently occurs between the age of fourteen and twenty-five. Dr. Rush says, that those persons who have been early instructed in vocal music, and who use their vocal organs moderately through life, are seldom affected by this disease. — As in most of the hæmorrhages of early life, the blood in hæmoptysis is arterial.

It occurs most frequently at night, while the lungs are in a passive state. —

It is divided by Cullen into active and Passive

Of active Hæmorrhage from the Lungs

This disease is ushered in with a Chill, Cold extremities, a sense of weight or fulness, pain in the back and breast, a sense of heat under the sternum, a difficulty of breathing, and generally a saltish taste on the tongue. —

These symptoms having continued for a longer or shorter time, a tickling irritation is felt in the trachea, causing a cough and
expectoration

The first of these is the fact that the
 system is not a simple one. It is a
 system which has been carefully
 planned, and which is now being
 carried out. The second is the fact
 that the system is not a simple one.
 It is a system which has been
 carefully planned, and which is
 now being carried out. The third
 is the fact that the system is not
 a simple one. It is a system
 which has been carefully planned,
 and which is now being carried
 out. The fourth is the fact that
 the system is not a simple one.
 It is a system which has been
 carefully planned, and which is
 now being carried out.

The fifth is the fact that the
 system is not a simple one. It
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 carefully planned, and which is
 now being carried out. The sixth
 is the fact that the system is not
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 and which is now being carried
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 the system is not a simple one.
 It is a system which has been
 carefully planned, and which is
 now being carried out. The eighth
 is the fact that the system is not
 a simple one. It is a system
 which has been carefully planned,
 and which is now being carried
 out.

of frothy florid blood, generally at first in small, ~~quantities~~ but sometimes in very large quantities.

These symptoms if not put a stop to, return again in some short period; and at length, the patient, from the loss of so much blood, becomes pale; the discharges are more profuse; the pulse becomes small, quick, and frequent; the difficulty of breathing increases to a dangerous degree; the patient becomes very much debilitated, the extremities cold, syncope, nervous convulsions, and death.

This disease, like most others, may be mistaken for some other one, if the symptoms and circumstances of the case are not well attended to, and properly discriminated. Blood thrown out by way of the mouth is not always from the lungs; but may proceed from the stomach, fauces, or posterior nares. When it is from the posterior nares, or fauces, it is brought up by hawking, and by looking at the fauces we can see from whence the blood issues: it also flows in very small quantities.

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Hæmorrhages from the stomach are almost invariably venous; it is of a clotted dark appearance, ~~is~~ thrown up by vomiting. - There is also great sense of weight, pain, and anxiety in the region of the stomach -

Of The Treatment of Hæmoptysis

The indications of treatment in active hæmoptysis are two: 1.st to arrest the flow of blood; and 2.nd to prevent a recurrence of the hæmorrhage.

The first indication requires a diminution of the force of the arterial system: to effect this the most potent remedy that we can call to our aid is
Venesection.

The beneficial effects of this remedy, have been tested by long experience, and been allowed by the most reputable and learned physicians; yet it must not be forgotten, that some authors have denied its efficacy -

of the treatment of the mephitic

Veracities.

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The quantity of blood which should be taken, ought to be in proportion to the violence of the case. We should never close the orifice of the vein, until we make a decided impression on the system, by reducing the pulse: thus managed, Venesection, in the hands of a man of judgment, is of immense importance.

This should be the first remedy with which to begin the treatment of Hemoptysis - Its usefulness in diminishing arterial action, is fully illustrated in Rush's medical enquiries Vol. 4 -

Muriate of Soda.

For the publicity of this remedy we are indebted to Dr. Rush - It is now very deservedly used by most of the physicians of the United States. The most proper mode of administering this medicine, is, by giving about a teaspoonful of clean, white table salt, every fifteen or twenty minutes, beginning as soon as possible after the

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hemorrhage takes place - Dr. Chapman thinks it acts
more efficaciously by dissolving slowly on the tongue,
than when it is previously dissolved in water.

Cathartics

These are seldom used in active Hemoptysis -
But should the patient's bowels not be in a
soluble state, it will be proper to administer
some mild purgative. In some other Hemorrhages,
cathartics might be very properly used, with a
view of reducing plethora; but in diseases of the
lungs, none but those of the mildest kind can be
admitted; unless there are some other violent
symptoms demanding them ~~~~

Emetics

Emetics were first brought into notice by Dr. B.
Robinson, who spoke very highly of them -
They are dangerous remedies, and should not
be used until we have tried other ^{means} ~~remedies~~

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which are more safe. Employed in nauseating doses, they become very useful in the treatment of Hemorrhages - Morel's vitriolic solution, was highly recommended by himself and Dr. Barton — Dr. Chapman uses a combination of Speake and Opium, (R. pulv: Speake: gr. ii, pulv: g. opii gr. ss. in one of these to be given every hour or two to excite nausea, for ten, twelve, or twenty-four hours. Emetics are useful when the hemorrhage is slight, and accompanied with a discharge of tough mucus; they determine to the surface, loosen cough, and difficult respiration; promote expectoration and equalize excitement.

Refrigerants

among the refrigerants, may be classed all the neutral salts: but as the nitrate of potash is the most active, and is more frequently ~~used~~ resorted to, I shall only mention the properties of it.

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Nitre has been very highly spoken of in
hemoptysis. It has no astringent quality,
and should only be used as a powerful auxiliary
to the lancet, with a view of restraining
arterial action. — Dr. Dickson who speaks
very highly of it, directs it to be given in
form of an electuary — R. Sal: Nitre ʒss. Conserv:
Rosa: ʒiv. M. the size of a nutmeg to be taken
four, six or eight times a day — It may be
used more advantageously, I think, by
combining with it Emetic Tartar, forming
antimonial powders —

Cold applications.

Cold applications, as Ice, or very cold water applied
to the surface, particularly to the axilla or
armpit, are very useful remedies in
hemorrhages. It has been recommended by
some to wrap the whole body in a wet
sheet, to dash on cold water, or to immerse the
patient.

The first thing I noticed when I
 stepped out of the car was a
 warm breeze. It felt like a
 friendly hand reaching out to
 greet me. The sun was shining
 brightly, and the air was
 fresh. I took a deep breath
 and felt a sense of peace.
 The world around me seemed
 so different from the city I
 had just left. The trees were
 tall and green, and the
 flowers were in full bloom.
 I walked slowly, enjoying every
 step. The path was made of
 dirt and was very soft. I
 felt like I was walking on
 clouds. The birds were singing
 happily, and the bees were
 busy working. It was a
 beautiful scene, and I felt
 lucky to be there.

Good Application

I have been thinking about
 the importance of a good
 application. It is not just
 about the words you use, but
 about the way you think.
 A good application shows
 that you are serious and
 committed. It shows that
 you have a plan and a
 goal. It shows that you are
 willing to work hard and
 to overcome any obstacles.
 A good application is a
 reflection of your character
 and your values. It is a
 statement of your faith in
 yourself and in your future.
 I hope that this application
 will be a good one. I hope
 that it will show that I am
 a person who is capable of
 great things. I hope that it
 will be a statement of my
 faith in myself and in my
 future.

These says Dr. Chapman are dangerous remedies, and should not be resorted to, but in the most desperate cases, as they might prove injurious by determining to the lungs.

Dr Ghisla, of Cremona, narrates the case of a young man who had frequent spitting of blood and violent fever; after other remedies had failed, he gave him extremely cold water to drink, a cup full every fifteen minutes; in a few hours the disease ceased, the fever and cough became less troublesome, and in a few days he entirely recovered.

Acetate of Lead.

To Dr. Barton we owe the celebrity of this medicine in restraining internal hemorrhages.

It had long been mentioned among the remedies proper in this disease, but he, with that intrepidity which is one of the characteristics of the American physician, first taught us to increase that most dose formerly given, and to administer a quantity

Large enough to show the full effects of the medicine.
He directed it in doses of three or four grains
every two or three hours. He thinks ^{it is most proper} ~~to~~
to give it combined with some narcotic; opium
is best. By combining it with opium, or
administering it alone, it may, and ought in
violent cases to be given in much larger
doses, and at shorter intervals. This can be done
with perfect safety. Dr. Chapman mentions the
case of a woman who took two drachms of
this medicine without any other perceptible effect,
than an active purging; and larger doses have
~~been~~ repeatedly been given without any bad
effect resulting therefrom. The administration
of Sugar of Lead, should be in active haemoptysis,
always preceded by venesection.

Opium

The narcotics have in some cases answered
in haemoptysis, by allaying cough, and quieting
irritation. Of these Opium is to be preferred. When
the

ough and irritation are very troublesome, it may be administered, notwithstanding the activity of the pulse.

Local Applications

Blisters & cups applied immediately over the seat of the disease, are very well calculated, after the use of the Linctus has been pushed as far as the safety of the patient will admit, to divert the morbid excitement from the lungs to the surface. Blisters are supposed to be alike effectual, whether applied to the breast, neck, or extremities.

In order that the above remedies may have their full effect, the patient should be placed in a cool well ventilated room. The patient should not be allowed to talk, nor should company be admitted; the Diet ought to be very light, with acidulated demulcent drinks.

Of Passive Hemorrhage from the Lungs.

This may proceed either originally, or from ^{the} previous depletion, of active Hemoptysis. The indication in this disease is to restore the strength of the system and tone.

The first of these is the fact that the
 system of taxation is not uniform. The
 rate of tax varies from one place to
 another, and the same rate is not
 applied to all classes of property.
 This is a serious defect, and it is
 one of the causes of the poverty
 of the country. The system of
 taxation is not only unequal, but
 it is also oppressive. The rate of
 tax is too high, and it is not
 reduced in proportion to the
 value of the property. This is a
 great injustice, and it is one of
 the causes of the poverty of the
 country. The system of taxation
 is not only unequal and oppressive,
 but it is also inefficient. The
 revenue is not collected in a
 proper manner, and it is not
 applied to the improvement of the
 country. This is a great defect, and
 it is one of the causes of the
 poverty of the country. The system
 of taxation is not only unequal,

to the blood vessels.

It is to be treated by administering some of the various tonics and astringents. Of the tonics, Bark is far preferable to any other of the class. Dr. Chapman thinks that its good effects are increased, by combining with it some one of the Chalybeates. When Bark of good quality cannot be obtained, its various substitutes as Cornus Florida, Oak Bark, Cherry Bark &c. may be used. Opium and Porter are useful auxiliaries. Porter should constitute nearly the whole of the patient's drink. The mineral and vegetable astringents should not be overlooked.

The mineral acids sometimes exercise a very great power over this disease - of these the Sulphuric acid is preferable. The patient should take moderate Exercise particularly on horse back. The Diet should be generous.

To prevent a relapse in hæmoptæis every thing should be avoided which may increase the action of the arteries. The patient should wear ~~wear~~ flannel next the skin, and avoid all exposure to cold or heat. If the patient is feverish, small

quantities of blood should be taken, and light doses of neutral salts. Dr. Chapman thinks that when the predisposition continues, a slight salivation with mercury, by transferring the disease from the lungs to the salivary glands would remove it.

Finis

